

The Newest of New Spring Millinery

The one great novelty in the coming millinery fashions is the use of vegetable silk for the fancy plaits, which are at least an inch wide. This has the most silky and charming sheen upon it. The more expensive kinds are made entirely of vegetable silk, but it is imitated in silk combined with hemp. Here, again, the range of colors is very bright, indeed, vivid pinks, yellows, greens, purples, and many others are ready to be made up into the fashionable hats and bonnets, while others show a combination of two colors and sometimes three, such as pink, yellow, light green and cream. It is very light and is likely to effect a revolution. This same fabric has been woven into an open space of a very light, thin fabric in various colorings, and it is being made and gathered to form ruffles for inside the hats. Some of them are shot, and many of these vegetable silk dresses have the two colors combined in such a way that they also appear to be plait, while quite a new notion are narrow straps freely striped in two colors with the same effect of combined coloring.

It is to be a smart year, and the new foundation shapes show the return of the curtain. At present it has not come back to us in the old style shading the nape of the neck, but stands erect like a turkey's tail, and is generally formed of segments. The cart wheel crown is once more in vogue, and a number of fashionable foundry shapes are appearing, made of net, but worked all over with paillettes, in either black and steel, or brilliant colorings, such as red, green, blue, and gold. Broadly characterized by the new bonnets, either in the front or in the rear, and many of these again show the return of the butterfly with undisturbed wings.

The beautiful Russian Empress has worn her influence over head coverings, and we find among the newest shapes the semblance of a Russian crown. Thousands of hats and bonnets of this shape are being made in the vegetable silk, but there is no doubt that we shall wear more bonnets than we have done of late, and that they will be considered far better style than the large hats. The manufacturers call these hats "copper," but the world in general associates this term with a soft, round form, which these new bonnets are not. They have crowns of some sort, some of them pinched, some jam pot, and many have a pointed crown. The new hats are being introduced also on the hats. The straw and the Japanese straws and the vegetable silk, are all light and perky of being ruffled and plaited and treated in altogether different ways to the old-fashioned straws.

In the hats which are not satins, and of these there are an enormous range, the crowns are generally sunk in, and have a curious point in the center like the tuft of the prophet. Nearly all the crowns widen toward the top and diminish as they join the brim. Switzerland is contributing many of the straws which are used to make them. Both toques and hats alike fit closely to the head, and we have by no means forgotten the comfortable head shape, which has the padded crown. The manufacturers call these hats "copper," but the world in general associates this term with a soft, round form, which these new bonnets are not. They have crowns of some sort, some of them pinched, some jam pot, and many have a pointed crown. The new hats are being introduced also on the hats. The straw and the Japanese straws and the vegetable silk, are all light and perky of being ruffled and plaited and treated in altogether different ways to the old-fashioned straws.

In straw hats the sailor is the dominant mode. The old original shape seems to be still the best, worn and the most in favor, but it is made in rods and navy, with striped ribbon bands as well as a narrow binding at the edge. We are still to have hats made of Japanese rush, and the bright Japanese straw with its satin-like surface will be much to the fore. Everything is done now to produce lightness, and split straws and split rush help to carry out this idea. The best looking sailors with a double line are still as light as a feather. From time to time hats have been tried in various ways, and the Russian leather was one of the novelties, but now velvet has been applied into this leather just on the forehead, making it soft and very comfortable, for the inside have to be considered as well as the out. Not that there is not a good deal to be thought of with regard to the outside, green and white rustic plaits, red and black, deep pink and other tones, are specially noticeable; and there is a decided feeling for green of all kinds. It will take some education to accustom ourselves to the bright glow of color, which will appear not only in the trimmings, but in the fabrics of which the spring hats are to be made. In the winter high crowns were brought out, and there are still a good many in the new models; but medium crowns are likely to be the fashion.

White satin and other ribbon rosettes are the favorite trimming, and a great deal of the finest, best silk is employed for cycling hats, for which enormous per-

THEY FAILED TO SEIZE \$4,000,000 IN GOLD

(From the San Francisco Argonaut.)

At the opening of Congress in 1893 there appeared in Washington a young and beautiful woman. The letters of introduction which she brought to the leading people opened to her the doors of the highest circles. Her beauty and charming manners soon made her one of the leaders of Washington society. One of the men who were attracted to her, and who was seen at every gathering at which Miss Elliot (for thus she was named) made her appearance, was a young Englishman, who had been drawn to Washington by his civil war. He had the entire of the best clubs, and reports said that he was the second son of Lord Neville, in the peerage of England. He professed to be a friend of the Northern cause, and in favor of the national government.

At this time the credit of the government was being sustained by gold shipped from San Francisco. The date of the sailing of the ships which should carry this money was known only to the Secretary of the Treasury. The line of Pacific Mail steamships at that time running between San Francisco, Panama and New York were the only ships which could carry the gold. He had been fitted up to carry the gold for the United States government by putting on the port side of the ship, on the guard around the wheel, a steel safe with the bottom set on a center pivot. The entire safe was covered in woodwork, like the other parts of the steamer, so that it did not differ in appearance from the rest of the wood furnishings.

When the government contemplated a shipment of gold the sub-treasurer at San Francisco was written to and the steamer in which it was to be shipped was named. The gold was prepared for shipment at the United States branch mint at San Francisco by packing some of \$20,000 in separate boxes, screwing on the head, and sealing with wax each screw in the box, which was then stamped with a government seal. On Sunday before the sailing of the steamer, a picked set of workmen from the mint were selected and the boxes of gold were loaded on to the steamer and driven to the steamer, and there placed in the safe by the mint workmen.

This was done so quietly and at such unusual hours that it was known only to a few men and the officers of the mail steamship company. When the gold was all stored in the safe the sub-treasurer left the steamer. The American consul at Panama, upon the arrival of the steamer, unlocked the safe, and the boxes of gold were taken across the isthmus on the cars by night, placed on board the steamer at Aspinwall, and locked in the safe on that ship by the consul there. Thus no one on either steamer had any means of opening the safe, while the gold was in transit.

As I have remarked, the weight of the safe was hung on center pivots to keep the bottom of the safe in place; there were also sidebolts fixed so that they could be pulled out at any desired time, the method of which was known only to the captain of the steamer. This arrangement had been provided in case that if any of the Confederate cruisers attacked the Pacific Mail steamers, the Southern Confederacy should not have the benefit of the United States gold, for the captain of the steamer had instructions that if attacked he was to pull the bolt and let the millions go to the bottom of the sea.

By reason of the intimate relations which Miss Elliot and Neville held with the family of the Secretary of the Treasury, they had become cognizant of these facts, and Neville soon after left Washington for San Francisco in order to make preparation to capture the next large shipment of government gold from the Pacific Mail steamer, which should be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to carry it. Miss Elliot remained in Washington in order to get and send to Neville the date of the shipment, which she in her artfully artless manner intended to learn from the Secretary of the Treasury, who had become completely fascinated by her beauty and childlike, winning ways.

As soon as Neville had perfected his plans for seizing the steamer, a schooner was purchased in Callao, and arms and crew sufficient for two vessels, which had been shipped from England, were taken on board. The schooner then sailed for the Santa Cruz Islands, off Santa Barbara, and there waited for another schooner, the Chapman, which had been purchased at San Francisco. She was ostensibly fitted out for a coasting voyage, and she took on board a crew of men enough to man the vessels. Both schooners were to fly the Confederate flag under letters of marque. The schooner from Callao was named the Vesta, and was fitted up with a pivot gun, and made a formidable privateer.

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CISSY'S "BOOM"

For All the World's a Stage and the Men and Women Merely Players.

By FRANCES HEISTON HEAD.

"Well, Charlie, it seems to me, there's nothing for it, but for me to return to the stage."

"Now, Cissy, drop that. I'll dig in the street, turn flip or peddle tinware for 'ole clo' before you say do that."

wigs and padding necessary for a changed figure, etc., appear to be a dozen different patients, at least, what, with the nearness of my room to yours, and an occasional back ache, I can make my changes of personality rapidly enough to have your patients called pretty close together. Now, no cold water, but do exactly as I tell you. We will begin at once."

"Really, Cissy, I don't think—"

"Now, Charles, no 'don'ts' and 'buts,' if you please. Let me run this campaign, and if I fail—well, I fail; that's all."

The long and short of it was that within a week "Dr. Charles Carrington, of 1373 Blank avenue, and had limited his practice to the care of the eyes."



This very smart French tailor-made gown is of suede colored cloth, trimmed with black velvet, embroidered with gold. The bolero of suede cloth is cut out in points over a fitted bodice of velvet, embroidered with gold. The cloth sleeves, open upon a puff of velvet. But tons of engraved silver solve the bolero.

San Francisco in due course. Here they awaited the sailing of the vessel which had been designated to carry a shipment of gold to the government. Upon this ship, the John L. Stephens, Miss Elliot, Neville, and Lord Neville, in the person of England. Thus far there had been no hitch in Neville's plans. Now trouble commenced. The schooner Chapman had been for two weeks ready for the coasting voyage, and as she did not go to sea, the United States officers became suspicious of her and her cargo. They were going to do this was reported to the revenue officers, and extra precautions were taken.

At the time Miss Elliot arrived in San Francisco, Neville gave orders for the captain to take the men who had been engaged in San Francisco weeks before, and who were then at different sailors' boarding houses, to put to sea and join her consort off the Island of Santa Cruz. These men went on board in the night, and next morning the ship got under way, showing only the usual number of men on deck. But the United States revenue cutter stopped her and conveyed her to an anchorage under the guns of Alcatraz Island. The officers and crew of forty-seven men were arrested.

In order not to have his plans blocked, Neville started two men overland on horse back for Santa Barbara, to take boat from there to the island and notify the captain of the Vesta of the seizure of the Chapman. The captain of the Vesta was ordered to intercept the steamer and was told that Neville and his confederates would be on board to assist him, and that they would disable the machinery of the vessel, in case the guns of the schooner did not compel the steamer to stop. While they took the gold from her. But "the best-laid scheme of mice and men gang oft awry." When the two messengers crossed to the island from Santa Barbara, they found the captain and all the hands of the Vesta "blind drunk," and before they could be sobered up and get ready, the John L. Stephens went steaming by with the government gold.

It seems that United States Marshal Rand had got wind of the contemplated raid to capture the gold on the steamer, and he warned the officers of the steamer of what might be attempted, and placed on board twelve of his deputies, dressed as old Californians. These men took passage in the steamer, and professed to be returning to their Eastern homes. They had holsters with pistols belted around their waists, in the usual California style. They made the acquaintance of Neville's men, and two of them agreed to go on board the steamer to pass through the Santa Barbara Channel. Each deputy marshal had his man picked, and, if the attack had been made by the schooner Vesta, they would have shot Neville and every one of his gang. The plot miscarried and the messengers passed on their way to Panama without any trouble.

The syndicate of English friends of the Southern Confederacy lost all that Neville had expended in fitting out the expedition, with the exception of the proceeds of the sale of the schooner Vesta and her supplies at Hong Kong, whether she went after the failure of Neville's plans. The confederates of Neville who sailed with him on the steamer were paid off by him at Panama, and he and Miss Elliot took the French steamer at Aspinwall for the West Indies and Europe. The newspapers of San Francisco gave an account of the "tempest in a teapot" when the schooner Chapman was seized for attempted piracy. The vigilance of Marshal Rand on this occasion saved the government four millions of dollars.

Lord! When I took you from it, I never thought things would reach such a pass with us, that you'd ever have to even think of it again. Besides you know what a disappointing struggle you had with having to 'come out' for five years, and never getting beyond simply 'appearing' in a cap and apron to drop a curtsey, or best with a three or four word part, and that because your fool of a manager couldn't see that you were equal to any part, and lighter and prettier than any 'leading lady' he ever got his grasping old clutches on. Damn him!

"Ah, Charlie! You know I've told you that when ever you swear I'll swear, too, and you know 'damn' doesn't sound pretty from your wife's lips. As you say, I never had an opportunity to show what I really could do, but somehow it seems to me, since I've been married, I have sort of broadened out, and with my deeper experience have really gained an added depth myself. I believe if I were to try I could make a success as an actress now."

"Cecilia, I simply will not permit it. It does seem as if a fellow with plenty of brains and a thorough training in his profession, such as I have had, particularly that hospital work in London, ought to succeed; but here I've had my single out to these six months, and absolutely not a patient, except the washerwoman and one of her friends, who, as you know, would simply lift up their hands in holy horror if I should venture to suggest such a thing as a fee. The plain state of the case is that we have expended the small legacy my aunt left me, and have nearly \$75 between us and bankruptcy. Now, in heaven's name, what are we to do with the handsome sum of \$75? It will just about pay our way for another month, and then—"

"Oh, there surely must be some way; it will never do to use the last penny in this dreary waiting for patients that won't come. No, my dear, we must invest this last seventy-five, for it's our only chance; for goodness me! when it comes to selling trickets over the door, it's a very easy way to get it. I knew what that was before I had to try the stage as a last resort, when papa failed; and now that he is gone, neither of us have any one at all to fall back on. We will just have to find a path out of the middle. Why, Charlie, look here! I do believe that my experience as a fourth-rate actress may stand us in good stead after all; for if I don't return to the stage of a bona fide theater, I can at least play upon the credulity of some of the people in a fashionable neighborhood, with the sidewalk and front doorsteps of my office as my stage. Not your present office, my dear, hidden down town, among a hundred like it, but a fashionable office in a fashionable neighborhood."

"But, Cissy, I—"

"Oh, but me no buts, my boy; haven't I my diamond necklace and bracelets that you, foolish fellow, purchased in the days of your youthful ardor for your little 'actress'; when the wind-fall of your aunt's legacy secured a mine of affluence to us both? Now, I shall take a cheap room on the next street back of your new office, and with the aid of my make-up box, a few wigs, which I still possess, and my still handsome wardrobe, I believe I can represent a constant, if not very large, practice. Now, I can, with the aid of veils,

to the eye and ear, and seemed to have a great number of patients calling during his consultation hours, of from 2 o'clock to 4. This appeared in the social columns of several newspapers, and really did not, on its face, appear to be the advertisement it actually was.

Now, Mrs. Witherington-Carruthers, who wouldn't for the world have had it known; for she frequently remarked "that it was so very vulgar to gaze out of one's front windows, and an unmistakable mark of abjectness to do so," nevertheless gazed out of her front windows, discreetly screened by the lace curtains, at the doctor's sign opposite, and said to herself, as she saw that handsomely-dressed widow ascending the doctor's steps for the third consecutive morning.

"Well he seems to have a pretty good practice, and regular, too. I counted eight patients before lunch yesterday, and every one of them was there for some time. Three of them came in elegant carriages, which goes to prove that he has a wealthy class of patients. I believe I'll go and have my eyes examined. I'm just dying to see if that is Mrs. Van Vleeker. That person certainly does look very much like her, and she is so sensitive about her deafness, it would be just her style to come all veiled up like that, so people wouldn't know she is taking treatment."

"People do say she won't even admit that she is deaf. Well, some people are very peculiar; of course, one doesn't like to acknowledge that one's eyesight is failing from age, but it's a very easy way to say that one is nearsighted or something; but deafness is different, and ear-trumpets will never be either fashionable or becoming as glasses are; so I don't blame the Widow Van, if she does go to a specialist in secret. I'll just run over and make sure it is really she."

So the stately Mrs. Witherington-Carruthers donned her smart street gown and bonnet and rang the doctor's bell. As she did so, the heavily-veiled widow passed out. Mrs. Witherington-Carruthers bit her lip impatiently as she saw the glimpse of the lights in the hall, and the black veil prevented her from seeing the widow's features, but "one thing was certain, she had blonde hair, and everybody knew that Mrs. Van Vleeker had blonde hair."

She turned, smiling, to the doctor, who was a handsome fellow and "really very English, charmingly English, you know, one could see that at a glance," with his fair hair and somewhat florid complexion, and his "Aw, good-day, madam. Madam will please state her trouble at once, as he has an important case to see in exactly fifteen minutes. Madam will please walk into the operating room. Ah, the eyes. Why, yes; certainly there was something wrong with them. Oh, yes, she must have glasses. Strange, too, in view of the very evident lack of madam's youthfulness. She evidently has an astigmatism or something of that character, etc., until Mrs. Witherington-Carruthers was convinced that she really was 'near-sighted or something' for didn't the doctor himself say that she was too young to need glasses at all? Now, I shall take a cheap room on the next street back of your new office, and with the aid of my make-up box, a few wigs, which I still possess, and my still handsome wardrobe, I believe I can represent a constant, if not very large, practice. Now, I can, with the aid of veils,

"Really, Mrs. Maybrick, I'm sorry to disappoint you, but it's really impossible for me to treat your eyes this morning. An important case is awaiting a consultation with me at this moment. No! I protest I must refuse you. You will have to come this afternoon at 3. And the doctor quietly closed the door, and Mrs. Witherington-Carruthers saw the evidently

ALL ABOUT PETTICOATS

Silk petticoats, says Harper's Bazar, are more than ever the fashion, and it is quite the exception now to see the wide cambric with street costumes. There are many different styles in these petticoats, and the prices of the ready-made range from \$4.50 to \$8.00 and upward. The cheapest are to be had at the sales. They are made with Spanish flounce edged with ruffles, sometimes there is a featherbone run through the hem, but generally that is left for the purchaser to attend to. Striped and plain taffetas and a very cheap quality of mure are among those, which is considerable of a lottery as to the wear, and it seems impossible to determine which will be a joy and delight and which will be a torment and a curse. A good rule to follow is to choose one that has not much dressing or stiffness in the silk, and then a dress-maker or steel band can be arranged to give the required flare.

The elaborate and expensive silk petticoats are made of fine material, with ruffles and flounces galloche, with yards of insertion and lace and knots of ribbon. The same pattern of skirt is, however, used, fitted carefully over the hips, and with all the fullness gathered into a small space at the back, and the skirt arranged on a yoke or with drawing strings at the waist. The advantage of the many ruffles and ruffles at the bottom of the skirt is that they make the gown worn over it stand well out from the feet, and give a smart look to the plainest of costumes. One of the latest fashions is to trim these silk petticoats with two ruffles of silk a quarter of a yard wide, very tightly pleated in accordion pleats and pinked at either edge, and then sewed on in festoons caught at equal distances with rosettes or bows. The light colors and white flounces, which are with white Valenciennes insertion, are exceedingly smart, and are becoming.

For summer wear, of course, the wash skirts will again be in fashion. The smartest of these are trimmed with broad ruffles of open work embroidery, which is machine-made, but wonderfully like the embroidery that in years gone by was all done by hand. The upper part of the petticoat is made to fit, but no fuller than is necessary, while the flounce must measure at least four yards. A plan that is in vogue without its advantages is to make the flounce of finer and more expensive quality than the body of the skirt, and this saves considerable money, besides. The upper part of the petticoat requires to be made of heavier material.

PART JERSEY, PART SWEATER

There are prophets bold enough to declare that something of a good deal like the sweater of today is on its way to offer a solution of the question, "What shall we have in the way of a novelty for specialty waists?" The weave of the new jersey is a marvel. The delicate ribs are curved to follow the lines of the figure, while the garment clasps so firmly and closely that no boning is required, though a perfect corset is necessary. Into the weave are set spirals, beads, lines of silk or satin, and so on, allowing any degree of elaboration in effect. One example shows merely a hint of curves under the threads of a berry color that make the tone of the jersey. The garment lies at the side and on one shoulder. It fits like a glove. The usual elaboration of collar shoulder pieces and boleros will be worn with it, one prophet says, "till the prophet dies," but the tight sleeve points to the revival of the tight all-over bodice, and we have been comfortable so long now that we will be slow to submit to anything but an elastic fit.

While what this sweater says "the public" is deciding whether it is worth while to become accustomed to this new sort of bodice, sensible women can well afford to interest themselves in something less radical. Here is a model that makes severe enough demands in the way of a good figure. It was tight-fitting, with a small bolero that was applied with white lace. Yoke and collar were white chiffon garnished with steel gingham, and the sleeves were large puffs reaching to the elbow, and ending with ruffled flounces of Brussels lace.

Burles are again on the market, and he remembered that no weave is more enduring, or more artistic in gloss and fold. Canvas is out in many sorts, the very close weave being just now in great demand. In good quality this has the wide firm finish of a twisted cord serge, but its gloss and beauty make the material dressy as well. A canvas skirt worn with a silk bodice is used, where a while ago a figured silk would have been deemed more suitable.

How Gladys Vanderbilt Looks. Gladys Vanderbilt is a picture of loveliness, they say, with her golden hair hanging down her back in the prettiest of curls, and on these curls is worn a picture hat of molting plumes of white. Her street coat is of black velvet, and her whole appearance is like one of the pictures of little girls in beautifully-illustrated books.



Gown in the new combination of blue and purple. The purple skirt, has five rows of narrow bias black satin flounces. The waist is trimmed with five tiny rows of pale blue satin. The two little shoulder capes are flounced with blue. The waist band and collar are of black satin.

This little gown shows what we are coming to. We are to have our skirts of cambric or silk for day as well as evening wear, cut up into storeys.